

3/24/79

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo	From McIntyre to The President (2 pp.) re: Aid to Egypt enclosed in Hutcheson to McIntyre 3/24/79 <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-16-38-1-2 8/7/13</i>	3/23/79	A
memo	From Press to The President (2 pp.) re: Aid to Egypt/en- closed in Hutcheson to Brzezinski 3/24/79 <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-16-38-1-2 8/7/13</i>	3/24/79	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.Pres. Handwriting File 3/24/79
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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Saturday - March 24, 1979

9:00

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - Oval Office.

3:55

Depart South Grounds via Motorcade
en route the Reflecting Pool.

4:05

Depart Reflecting Pool en route Andrews
Air Force Base and Trip to Elk City,
Oklahoma, and Dallas, Texas.

(Return to the White House at 8:20 p.m.
Sunday, March 25, 1979)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9:30 A.M. SATURDAY
MARCH 24, 1979

MR. PRESIDENT

JOE CALIFANO CALLED.

PHIL

*the President's out for
R*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Neither Jerry or Jody
are going on the trip.
Jerry will meet you in Dallas.

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 Mar 79

Alfred Kahn

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

1119

FOR ACTION
FYI


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	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

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	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
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	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	WARREN
	WEDDINGTON
	WISE
	VOORDE
	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
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To Fred
Kahn -
I want
the same
result.
J.C.

Why CHINA Has No Inflation



FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS • PEKING

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 March 79

Jerry Rafshoon

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Rick Hutcheson

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-24-79

To J. Rafshorn

I want some
publicity on the
deaf reading titles
on TV. I'll
help. Check e. Califano.

J.C.

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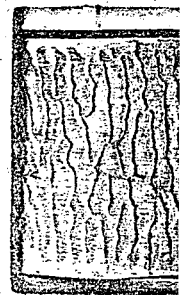
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WASHINGTON

24 Mar 79

Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in
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Rick Hutcheson



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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 23 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: James T. McIntyre, Jr. *JL McIntyre*

SUBJECT: Aid to Egypt

OMB has participated fully in the preparation of Henry Owen's memorandum to you on economic aid to Egypt. We agree with its analysis and most of the recommendations.

Sadat's expectation of a massive U.S. foreign aid increase presents you with a fundamental dilemma. As the Owen memo points out, Sadat's political expectations do not square with the fact that there is little the United States can do to really improve the Egyptian economic situation over the short term. Moreover, a big increase risks undercutting the motivation for meaningful economic reforms. Egypt and the IMF are now at a critical stage in negotiating an Extended Fund Facility. The sticking point is the size of the domestic budget deficit, which is now Egypt's chief problem. New promises of U.S. aid could take the pressure off the Egyptian government.

Despite these risks, all agencies agree that a significant gesture is a political imperative. Your recent decision to increase FMS financing to \$1.5 billion over the period is a major step in this direction. A further step would be a pledge to continue the current economic aid levels for three years. I agree with Henry Owen that this unprecedented multi-year commitment would be helpful, and should extend no more than three years.

The other major proposal for your decision involves providing an additional \$500 million over the three-year period. While I recognize the political desirability of showing an increase over current levels, I believe the political benefits would be transitory unless the aid results in improved living standards for Egyptians. Most of your advisors agree that the real impact would be marginal and I therefore oppose any increase at this time.

In addition, the Owen memo mentions a number of other measures which should have political and economic benefits at little or no budget cost. I agree with all of them except the proposal to provide a \$30 million endowment for cooperation in science and technology. I do not believe

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BY *KJ* NARA DATE *7/29/85*

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that this proposal would significantly contribute to our major objectives of stabilizing the Egyptian economy and benefiting Egypt's poor. I believe we should resist further proliferation of such foundations, which are of limited benefit to either the United States or recipients. In my view, science cooperation with Egypt would be most effectively handled by direct funding through the proposed new Institute for Technological Cooperation. *I agree*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

24 Mar 79

Frank Press

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the President's outbox today
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Rick Hutcheson

Zbig Brzezinski

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ESDN: NLC-126-16-38-1-2

BY 15 NARA DATE 7/29/13

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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March 24, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: FRANK PRESS *FP*
SUBJECT: Aid to Egypt

*Frank - I
prefer the Inst
for S&T Tech Coop
J*

You have received a memorandum from Henry Owen describing alternative aid packages for Egypt. As part of these packages Henry recommends, and OMB opposes, a one-time supplemental appropriation in FY 1979 of \$30 million to provide the U.S. half of the endowment for a U.S.-Egyptian Science Foundation. I would normally oppose creation of a binational science foundation, which can become an unwieldy and relatively ineffective mechanism for cooperation. In the current circumstances, however, there are a number of factors which lead me to urge you to propose a foundation to Sadat: (C)

- The foundation would be a prestigious and visible long-term commitment between the two countries, symbolic of the new relationship you are creating. It should be very attractive to Sadat. (C)
- Given the considerable S&T infrastructure in Egypt and the numerous developmental problems there which are susceptible to technological solutions, the foundation should have no difficulty in arranging for valuable and successful cooperation. (C)
- It would require a relatively inexpensive one-shot expenditure of \$30 million, a figure which is especially small when considered in the context of the \$500 million increase suggested by Cy Vance as part of the Alternative Package. If you choose this package, the \$30 million foundation would be funded within the \$500 million. (C)
- The foundation would have the political advantage of paralleling the U.S.-Israeli science foundation, which was also funded at \$30 million by the U.S. (C)

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Review on March 24, 1985

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BY *KS* NARA DATE *7/29/13*

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- No alternative exists which would have both the short-term political advantage and the long-term commitment of the foundation. P.L. 480 funds used for the current S&T cooperation between the two countries will be running out over the next two years. Indeed, we are now beginning to plan how best to phase out this cooperation. The Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation should be able to undertake some very useful activities with Egypt when it is created later this year. This method of cooperation, however, would lack the political impact of a dedicated binational foundation and would be relatively limited in the bilateral assistance it could supply to Egypt. (C)

If you approve the foundation, I will be personally involved in its creation to ensure that it becomes an effective and efficient instrument for cooperation. (C)

Dr. Brzezinski concurs. *RS*

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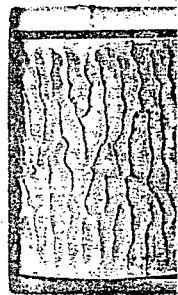
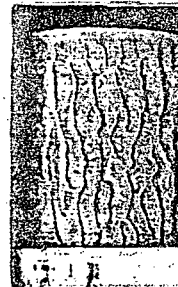
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
24 Mar 79

Jerry Rafshoon

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Rick Hutcheson

Jody Powell



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JERRY RAFSHOON



I would like to recommend that you spend some time with Nick Thimmesch in the near future. As you know Nick is syndicated with the Los Angeles Times Syndicate. Aside from being widely read, Nick is a very thoughtful and well respected writer and has been very fair to you and your administration.

I have attached two of his most recent columns.

_____ Approve

_____ Disapprove

*If we have another
media dinner, let him
come along with
Rasberry, Lewis, etc
J*

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THE NICK THIMMESCH COLUMN

RELEASE DATE: Saturday/Sunday, March 3/4, 1979

TIME TO LAY OFF BILLY CARTER

by Nick Thimmesch

(c) 1979, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

WASHINGTON--It was good that President Carter manfully defended his brother Billy against mean charges that he is anti-Semitic. Jimmy was not ashamed to say he loves his brother, has known Billy since he was born--so he knows what he's talking about.

The President was emotional when he talked about his younger brother. I have no such emotional tie, so I want to make a more detached defense of Billy, the Falstaffian member of that family.

It is sad that Billy Carter cut himself off from Plains and plunged into the celebrity world where a good-natured soul becomes quick copy for newsmen. Billy talks to the press over his shoulder, just as he did to his buddies in his gas station. If something bothers him, he dismisses it with a cuss word or exaggeration, country style.

*Jimmy
Jiji
Best,
N.T.*

Actually, for all the furor, Billy hasn't said so much about Jews as he has about people who bother him. Let us look to the record.

After being lionized by the Libyans, Billy responded to newsmen's prodding by defending his new-found Arab friends with, ''There's a hell of a lot more Arabians than there is Jews.''

If this were only a dispassionate statement of fact, Billy would be correct. The best estimates are 130 million Arabs in the world and about 14 million Jews. But some Jews, already sensitive to certain Carter Administration policies, can interpret Billy's appraisal as a putdown of the smaller (therefore less important) world Jewish population. Even so, that's more of a slight than it is anti-Semitism.

After hanging around with the Libyans, Billy, an impressionable fellow, also sputtered the old saw that ''Jewish media tears up the Arab countries full time...'' Again, Billy was parroting what he had heard, not making a cold, deliberate observation.

Anti-Zionists and anti-Semites alike have charged that

Jews own and control the American media. This is a bigoted, false charge. There is some Jewish ownership and management of important elements of the media, but even in these instances reporting on Israel and the Middle East is generally fair.

Moreover, the two most powerful newspapers in the country, the New York Times and the Washington Post, while having partial Jewish ownership, have been historically neutral or even opposed to the idea of a Jewish (Zionist) state, and received all manner of criticism from Jewish groups. But Billy doesn't know this, just as he didn't know about a lot of things he talked about back in his gas station.

When Billy cavorted with the Libyans, some Jewish groups raised questions about his connection to an Arab nation pledged to destroy Israel (in reality, Libya huffs and puffs and hasn't fought many Israelis).

So the situation got tense, and when Jewish activists broke into a dinner for the Libyans in Atlanta and cried, "Murderers!" Billy stood up, just as he had in bar fights when he was in the Marines and lost seven teeth, and shouted,

'Go to hell!'" Again, his anger doesn't make him an anti-Semite, but his outburst was dutifully entered into the book of sins.

At this point in time, as they used to say in Watergate days, Billy was harassed, upset, confused and fatigued. Along comes a pesky radio reporter in New York bugging him--Billy says--about being anti-Semitic and being criticized by Jewish groups. "They can kiss my ass as far as I am concerned now," Billy shouted.

Well, even a loving brother in the Oval Office saw that private disassociation can only go so far. Jimmy Carter had always said, in lighter moments, that he couldn't control Billy nor did he want to. But now the word passed from "high White House sources" that the President was disturbed over Billy's remarks and wanted to disavow them publicly.

Somehow, Robert Strauss, a Cabinet-level official, a former Democratic national chairman and an unabashed Israel supporter, was enlisted to quote the President publicly about Billy. That disavowal was secondhand, but everybody knew its intent. After all, the only group showing less support for Jimmy Carter in the polls than the

Jews are the Republicans. The so-called Jewish vote usually runs up to 80 percent for a Democrat. Carter's latest Gallup reading for approval by Jews is in the low 30s.

There is a danger of crying 'wolf' too often in charging 'anti-Semitism' indiscriminately. After all, anti-Semitism is the Ku Klux Klan, what goes on in narrow-minded stuffy private clubs and, in its most horrible application, in Nazi death camps. Billy Carter doesn't deserve to be lumped with any of these. Still, if he continues to be harassed and continues to shout back, considerable latent anti-Semitism would no longer be latent. Let's hope that when he leaves the hospital, he will become quiet on the subject.

But let us not make Billy Carter a scapegoat. He is not anti-Semitic. Scapegoats, including Jewish scapegoats, have suffered enough in our time. Let us leave this matter rest.

(c) 1979, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

THE NICK THIMMESCH COLUMN

RELEASE DATE: Saturday/Sunday, March 10/11, 1979

THE MIDDLE EAST AND MR. CARTER'S POLITICAL FORTUNES

by Nick Thimmesch

(c) 1979, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

WASHINGTON--All one heard around this town recently was how poorly Jimmy Carter was doing as President, and what bad political shape he was in. Polls were cited. Kennedy and Brown loomed larger. A "'dump Carter'" insurrection surfaced in the republic of California. Dark, dark, dark.

Now, as if this were a scripted drama, the word is that the President's extraordinary trip to the Middle East might well be the decisive factor for his political prospects in the election year, 1980. Mr. Carter himself confides that he would risk his Presidency to make peace between Jews and Arabs.

But is it necessarily so that if Carter's involvement with the Middle East peace process becomes a failure, that would be enough to topple him from office? Does the domino theory

*Jimmy Carter
I think
I will
add more.
Best,
N.T.*

apply in this case? I think not. History shows a remarkable elasticity in presidential political fortunes. Single issues can down a President, true, but not always. Combination punches are more devastating.

In April of 1948, the year that he won in a stunning upset, President Harry S Truman registered a pallid 36 percent approval in the Gallup Poll. Carter's latest rating is 43. In January, 1972, Richard Nixon hovered at 49, largely because Vietnam dragged on and on. In November, he won every state except Massachusetts, and rode in with a 62 Gallup rating.

Lyndon Johnson Galluped all over the popularity range, from an 80 in January, 1964, to 35 in August of 1968, when his party was torn apart. But no President fluctuated as much as Truman, who came into office with an incredible 87 percent approval, but reached a record low 23 in November, 1951, as Republicans got ready to charge him with ''Crime, Communism and Korea.''

So if Carter creates euphoria with a success on this trip, and his approval rating soars 10 or 15 points, that by no means cinches him for 1980. Or if his trip results in

stalemate or failure, and his popularity drops further, that in itself doesn't mean he is finished. Questions on the economy, inflation, unemployment and the energy situation are more politically nagging than the Middle East.

Currently, most people aren't very confident about the economic outlook for the rest of 1979 and expect inflation to worsen. Moreover, they want a restriction, even a constitutional amendment, requiring a balanced federal budget. Concern over energy has increased a good deal since the change in Iran, and the resultant worrywart stories about oil supplies.

Unhappily for Carter, the public gives him mediocre marks for his handling of the economy, inflation and energy.

Still, with ambivalence, the public sees Carter as likable, courageous, intelligent, a man of high moral principles who takes a middle-of-the-road course. Now any President or aspirant would love to have the public think of him in those terms.

The public still wants to give Carter a chance, though certain Democrats don't. Eleven-score ''dump Carter''

Democrats bought a page-and-one-half ad in Los Angeles papers recently to argue that while they originally supported Carter, he has failed and caused a ''crisis in leadership.''

The list of disillusioned includes the usual clutch of film stars, wealthy liberals who are never happy, several politically estimable types like Harold Willens and Leo Wyler, Playboy's Hugh Hefner and Jane Fonda. It is a lucky break for Carter to have Jane Fonda as an enemy. She is as popular as a rattlesnake with politically potent Middle America.

Anyway, Vice President Mondale put on a valiant, earnest defense of Carter, contending that Democrats always kick their incumbent Presidents around, and that Carter's record is progressive and compassionate (Dr. Gallup recently reported that Carter has dropped sharply in approval by non-whites, low-income people and Jews).

Mondale, speaking before the Begin visit and the Carter trip, tried to reassure California Jews that the President was working night and day to bring peace to the Middle East. Mondale, a good trouper, didn't succeed.

But after Carter announced his trip, suddenly Jewish groups reversed themselves and praised his action as ''courageous'' and as a ''bold and imaginative initiative'' (American Jewish Congress). Similarly, the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations clustered around Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in New York, like cardinals around the Pope, to hear Begin proclaim that the U.S. and Israel are now in agreement on the peace treaty. Thus, by implication, Carter is a good guy--for the moment, anyway.

The President might wind up as good guy or bad guy on the Middle East. But he might also take actions on the economy and energy which will boost or lower him in the public's mind. Or he might just luck out on these problems and thus forestall a ''dump Carter'' movement or a resurgence of Republicans. Carter's best asset now is the favorable personal image he projects to the public at a time when most people think politicians are stinkers.

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ID 791098

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ey

DATE: 23 MAR 79

FOR ACTION:

INFO ONLY: JODY POWELL

SUBJECT: RAFSHOON MEMO RE MEETING WITH NICK THIMMESCH IN FUTURE

+++++
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +
+ BY: +
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

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VIA Phil

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
24 Mar 79

STu Eizenstat
Bob Lipshutz

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Rick Hutcheson

Frank MOore
Jim McIntyre

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT 
ROBERT LIPSHUTZ

SUBJECT: Ethics in Government Act

We concur with the Attorney General and Secretaries Califano and Duncan that certain corrective (technical) amendments to the Ethics in Government Act should be recommended by the Administration. The effect of these amendments would be to clarify the original intent of the White House and the various congressional committees which handled that legislation. We recommend, along with Scotty Campbell of the Office of Personnel Management and Bernie Wruble of the Office of Government Ethics, that the following amendments be proposed to the Congress:

1. Amend 18 U.S.C. 207(b)(ii) so as to make clear the legislative intent of limiting the two-year ban on aiding or assisting "in representing" another person to matters in which a former senior government employee participated personally and substantially in the particular matter involved. The current law can be read to apply the ban to all matters which had been under the former senior employee's "official responsibility," a far broader and unintended prohibition. The senior managers of this legislation, Senators Ribicoff and Percy and Congressmen Danielson and Moorhead have advised us in writing that it was Congress' intent to impose only a limitation as to matters in which the senior employee had personal and substantial participation.
2. Amend 18 U.S.C. 207(b)(ii) to make clear that the two-year prohibition on aiding and assisting "in representing" applies only to aiding or assisting "by personal appearance" . . . "at" any formal or informal appearance. As enacted, the statute could be interpreted to prohibit, for two years, any aid or assistance in representation, not just aid or assistance in representation by personal appearance. The latter prohibition would have a deleterious impact upon managers or scientists who move to the private sector

from the government and are prohibited from providing customary management assistance or counseling to representatives in matters in which they participated personally and substantially while in the government.

This was not intended and amendment of the statute by adding personal appearance and at "any formal or informal appearance before" will clarify the legislative intent of limiting the prohibition to aid and assistance in representing in a "personal appearance." Discussions with House and Senate staff members suggest that the relevant committees will agree that this amendment is "technical" and necessary.

3. Amend U.S.C. 207(d) so as to give the Director of the Office of Government Ethics the responsibility for designating those commissioned military officers at grades 0-7 or above who should be covered by the one year bar on contacts with the department or agency previously served, and cover with the one year bar on contacts all commissioned officers at grades 0-9 and above. This technical amendment will put commissioned military officers in the same status as civilian employees of the government, as was the intent of the legislation.

As indicated, there is no disagreement within the Administration about the importance of recommending each of the above technical amendments. Our indications from Senator Ribicoff and his staff and Congressman Danielson are that they will support these changes because they believe they are technical in nature and will not place them in the position of appearing to re-open the Act for substantive change. Such an appearance would doom, in their view, any effort to keep the Act from serious amendments.

☒ Approve Changes

☐ Disapprove Changes

In addition to the above three changes, HEW would like one additional change:

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for Preservation Purposes**

Amend 18 U.S.C. 207(i) to allow a former government employee to work on a full-time basis for a State or local government. Such an amendment is clearly substantive rather than technical and, accordingly, may precipitate further amendment. Nonetheless, Secretary Califano strongly recommends that such an amendment be proposed. He argues that a former Federal employee who becomes the employee of a State or local municipality does not benefit financially from his prior government service, and State and local municipalities, as well as the Federal government, should not be deprived of his or her expertise for one year. He cites Jim Parham as an example of the type of government employee who may return to State government after Federal service and should be free to contact HEW during his first year with a State agency.

We differ as to whether or not such an amendment can, or should be limited, to State and local employees. Califano argues that the proposed amendment can be legitimately confined to State and local officials. First, these officials constitute a discrete category of people, who are engaged with Federal officials in a cooperative effort of governing and of administering State and Federal programs. Second, this category is already recognized in the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, which was passed to authorize and encourage the exchange of officials between the Federal government and State and local governments. Third, State and local officials are unique in that they are either elected through the electoral process or appointed by those who are elected through that process. Stu agrees.

OMB, Scotty Campbell and Bob Lipshutz believe that there is no rational basis for limiting such an exemption to State and local officials. Former government employees who join universities, government-run laboratories or other non-profit organizations perform equally valuable work and should receive the same exemption we are proposing to provide to State and local officials by this amendment. It is extremely difficult to make the State government vs. other non-profit organizations distinction. Therefore, this part of the Act could be seriously weakened on the Floor. Senator Ribicoff agrees and believes we are taking a much more serious risk with this amendment than the previous three.

As an alternative, you could direct Attorney General Bell

and Scotty Campbell to advise the Congressional managers of the ethics bill that we would like an amendment to exempt state and local officials. If they object to our pursuing such an amendment, because of substantive opposition or fear of expansion on the Floor, we would drop pursuit of this amendment. HEW believes this is the way to handle the amendment.

*Let's wait until the
"technical" amendments
are passed*

____ Seek change only if no risk of
expansion to other non-profit
employers (Eizenstat, HEW)

☒ Oppose change (OMB, Campbell, Lipshutz)

The Attorney General and Scotty Campbell should meet personally with the senior managers of the Act to explain the need for the amendments described above. We do not believe the changes the Administration would be proposing will in any way give the impression that we are backing away from our commitment to a strong ethics bill. We do believe it would be helpful, though, for the Attorney General and Scotty Campbell to reiterate your strong support for the Act and its general purposes at the time they announce any technical amendments. They should indicate that you oppose any delay in the Act's implementation and are supporting technical changes to clarify legitimate intent in a way that will prevent a mass exodus of senior government officials.

We also believe that Attorney General Bell should be directed to issue his concurrence with the draft regulations as soon as possible. The regulations, once issued, will help allay the concerns of many government scientists and managers.

☒ Support Changes

____ Do not Support

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Received too late; per
Rechnung: Herr. H.W.'s
views were specifically
set forth in the separate
memo.

TSep



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

MAR 23 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Ethics in Government Act

I would like to once again urge that you support a simple amendment to the Ethics in Government Act that would allow HEW and other Departments to continue to benefit from the experience of employees who come to us from state and local government.

The proposed amendment will strengthen the Ethics Act because it is based upon the common sense principle that the Congress could not have intended to cut off this valuable exchange of experience.

There is very little risk that the amendment will lead to erosion of the Act's safeguards, for the reasons set forth in the decision memorandum on this issue-- state and local officials can be distinguished from persons serving other nonprofit entities. By contrast, there is a very serious risk that, if this amendment is not proposed together with the others recommended, the result will be a continuing attrition of talented HEW employees. Just yesterday, I received notice that one of my best welfare administrators had taken a position in state government because of uncertainty whether that option would be open to him in the future.

I strongly recommend that you forward the state and local amendment along with others proposed as a single package.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Joseph A. Califano, Jr.", is positioned above the printed name.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The First Lady
Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Phil Wise
Fran Voorde

1120

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	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION

FOR ACTION
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	EIZENSTAT
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	RAFSHOON
	WATSON
	WEXLER
X	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARONSON
	BUTLER
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	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	WARREN
	WEDDINGTON
X	WISE
X	VOORDE
	ADMIN. CONFIDEN.
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

Date:
FROM: Zbigniew Brzezinski *ZB*
VIA: Phil Wise

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEETING: Call on you by Ambassador Richard Gardner, our Ambassador to Italy (U)

DATE: Either April 4, 5, 6, or 11 (U)

PURPOSE: To review with Ambassador Gardner the political situation in Italy, with elections pending. He would also like to discuss Mrs. Carter's proposed visit with the Pope in May. (C)

FORMAT: -- The Oval Office
-- Ambassador Richard Gardner and Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
-- 15 minutes (U)

CABINET PARTICIPATION: None (U)

SPEECH MATERIAL: A background paper will be provided by NSC. (U)

PRESS COVERAGE: The meeting will be announced; photo opportunity. (U)

STAFF: Zbigniew Brzezinski (U)

RECOMMEND: Zbigniew Brzezinski (U)

OPPOSED: None (U)

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: You last met with Ambassador Gardner on January 11, 1978. (U)

BACKGROUND: In view of the uncertain situation in Italy at the present time, it would be valuable for our Ambassador to be received by you, as an indication of our continuing interest in Italy. (U)

Approve _____ Disapprove ✓
J

*ok E
Ros*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify March 21, 1980

Jay 5/7/90

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